

ONTARIO EFFIGY PIPES IN STONE

BY
COL. GEO. E. LAIDLAW

REPRINTED FROM THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL REPORT, 1914

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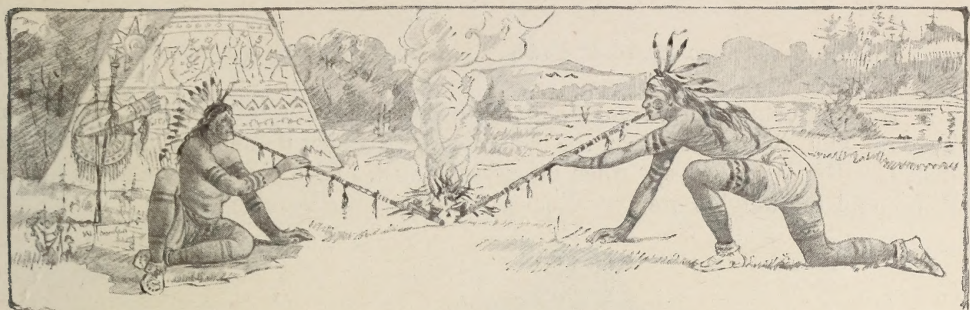
Queen's University at Kingston

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By COL. GEO. E. LAIDLAW.

THIRD PAPER.

After finishing my second paper which appeared in the Report for 1913, I became aware of several more specimens, which are placed in the first section of this paper.

In pursuing my investigations on above subject, I have come across enough specimens of a separate distinct type to form a special class, and the further I dipped into this line the more specimens I got track of. This special type obtains in the St. Lawrence basin and may be of a later date than the effigy pipes discussed in previous papers, or a type reaching down to historic period. I will not go so far as to designate them to any particular people or tribe, but I should judge from certain indications that the Huron-Iroquois would have the most claim on them.

A very large percentage of these pipes come from the Province of Ontario, the counties represented being Huron and Simcoe, in the Huron territory, Ontario intermediate between the Hurons and Algonquins, Hastings in Algonquin territory, Wentworth and Brant in Neutral territory, and Grey in the Petun or Tobacco Nation territory.

Strange to say the material is nearly always a white or light-gray stone, steatite and limestone being the two varieties mostly used. The steatite pipes are the best preserved, while the limestone ones are very soft and would not stand much use, weathering or calcination, so therefore the latter must be of short duration and no great age can be claimed for them. The specimens of the latter material examined by the author are generally more or less weathered, much more so than other stone pipes, and I would not expect them to last nearly as long as those of other pipe materials such as steatite, slate, sandstone, or catlinite.

This class or type can be divided into two sections, as follows:

1st, Long slender stemmed pipes, with effigies, either human or lizard, clasping the front of the bowl, with head projecting above rim, and when the effigy is a lizard the tail extends along underside of stem. Sometimes only the human head is represented (in one case an animal) perched on edge of bowl.

2nd, Stemless bowls of an ovoid or vase type, with the effigies clasping, or crawling up the bowl on the opposite side of the stem hole. In this second division, so far as observed, the effigies are those of lizards, with one exception. Pipe Mus. No. 17,139.

This third paper is divided into three sections: 1st, The type of effigy pipe treated of in papers one and two.

2nd, Stemless bowls with effigy in relief.

3rd, Long, slender stemmed bowls, with effigy in relief (a peculiar type of its own).

The museum referred to is the Provincial Museum of Ontario, situate in Toronto and the reports are the Ontario Archaeological Reports issued by the Board of Education, except when otherwise stated. Also the measurements are in inches and the weights are avoirdupois, except when otherwise stated.



Animal Pipe—Manvers Twp.

Animal pipe, Manvers Township, Durham County, Ontario, Figure 484, p. 78, *Stone Age in North America*, Vol. 2, by W. K. Moorehead. This pipe is owned by Mr. J. G. D'Olier, of Rochester, N.Y. His description is as follows:

"Very fine banded slate, almost black, bands running longitudinally, back highly polished, part of belly and inside of tail show that it was made by pecking. Three incisions on each foot to indicate toes, no eyes and only a very slight depression on top of head to give a semblance of ears, weight 4 oz., length $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches."

In this specimen the tail is not produced to meet the chin or curved up in front of the body as is usual. The legs are conventionalized and are carved on the sides of the body. The hind legs being turned up the reverse way, or inversed.

Mr. D'Olier does not know the exact locality where these two (this animal pipe and the Manvers bird pipe) were found. He cannot give lot or concession, but thinks it was not far from Millbrook P.O., Caven Township, Durham County, and supplies the following history of them: "A Mr. Vance who taught school at Bobcaygeon, Victoria County, gave them to a Mrs. Richard Hughes, aunt to Mr. D'Olier, in the early '60's. telling her that he dug them up—together with a 'bird stone'—in 1844, out of a mound in Manvers Township. There were a great quantity of bones in the mound which the Indians said were remains of an enemy killed in battle. These three relics remained in Mrs. Hughes' possession till a few

years ago when she gave them to Mr. D'Olier. Prof. W. H. Holmes, Head Curator of Ethnology, of U.S. National Museum, Washington, remarks: "The specimens appear to be of a very high grade of excellence in manufacture:

Note by G. E. L. This mound may have been an ossuary, several of which were formerly opened years ago in that district. What few mounds occur there do not contain "great quantities of bones." The word "mound" is often used by ordinary people to designate any Indian work, such as mounds, ash beds, graves, ossuaries, caches, and even pits or trenches.



Bird Pipe—Manvers Twp.

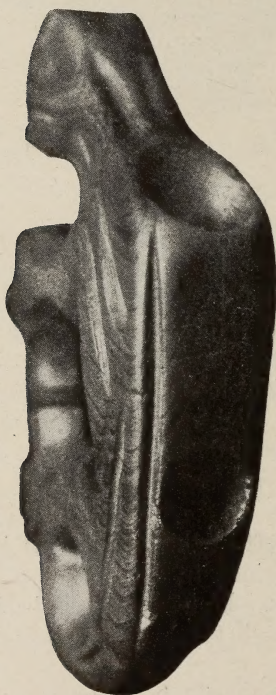
Bird Pipe. Manvers Township, Durham County, Ontario, Fig. 483, p. 78. Stone Age in North America, vol. 2, by W. K. Moorehead, is also owned by Mr. D'Olier and described by him in a letter of 2nd August, 1914, as follows:

"Very dark-grey banded slate, bands running longitudinally. The incised line which forms the wing on side shown in figure follows closely a contour of a red band which looks like a seam infiltrated with iron. The incised line and the seam is slightly tinted with red. The reverse side is plain. The eyes are deep, and ears well defined. There is a V shaped incision under the chin. The hole in frontal projection is drilled about $\frac{1}{3}$ through from the 'wing' side. The upper side of the hole is flush with the top of the projection, while there is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch space left at the bottom. It is just the reverse on the other side, so that hole which is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter does not meet flush. Total length of pipe 3 inches, weight 2 oz. Mouth cut well back under eye." Bird probably represents a Horned Owl though the beak is rather elongated. The ears and eyes denote a Horned Owl.

Note by G. E. L. The material is evidently a variety of Huronian slate, as I have seen other Huronian slate relics showing a patch of red.



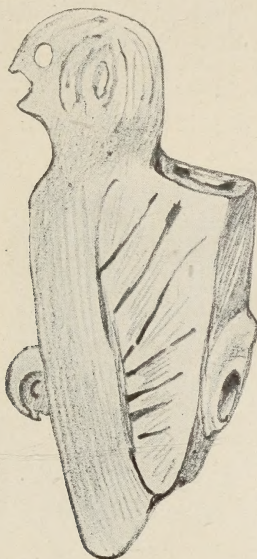
Michigan Panther Pipe—side view.



Michigan Panther Pipe—back view.

Michigan Panther Pipe. We are indebted to Mr. Chas V. Fuller for photos and information of this pipe, which is of banded slate and was found in Barry County, Michigan. Is now in the possession of Mr. A. B. Winans, Battle Creek, Michigan. The photos are about $\frac{1}{2}$ size. Letters of 28th June and 26th July, 1914. Note the numbers of slots in this pipe. He further says that: "The effigy pipes of Michigan are very similar to those found in Ontario, but are not numerous . . . the bird pipes predominate."

A bird pipe similar to the New York bird pipe, fig. 103, Bulletin on Polished Stone and page 28 Ontario Effigy Pipes, 1913, was found in Ionia County, Mich., the beak being much longer in the Michigan specimen.



Michigan Owl Pipe.

Owl Pipe, Michigan. In possession of Mrs. Nellie Gowthrop, Camden, Michigan. Figure is produced from a tracing of the illustration figure 475, page 67, Stone Age in North America. Size 1-1, material grey slate—striped longitudinally. No further data could be obtained about this pipe. There is one longitudinal cut down the body with some diagonal cuts meeting it, evidently denoting the wing. Note the raised portion surrounding the stem hole. Eye faintly marked. Cross section above stem hole is probably squarish or oblong.

Panther Pipe, Monongahela, Pa. Mr. Gerrard Fowke, in letter of June 15th, 1914, describes a panther pipe as follows:

"Some years ago a fine panther pipe was found in a small stone mound not far from Monongahela, Pa. It was green slate, beautifully worked and highly polished; the finest I ever saw. The tail gradually tapering reached to the head and all four paws grasped it. In the eye sockets were set perforated shell discs, giving a remarkably life-like, wide awake expression. I think it was finally secured by some Pittsburg collector." This may be the panther pipe figure 25, page 43, 1902 Report, mentioned in my first paper.

STEMLESS LIZARD PIPES.

Pipe Museum No. 99. Figure 83, page 3, Report, 1890, also figure 129 a, page 54, Primitive Man in Ontario, by the late Prof. David Boyle, is one of these stemless bowls on which there is a lizard form in bas relief. This pipe is of grey steatite and was found on Lot 8, Concession 6, Nelson Township, County of Halton, Ont., by Mr. George D. Corrigan, who presented it to the Museum.

A most interesting feature of this pipe is, that it once evidently had a stem which became broken off, and then to keep the bowl in use, a secondary stem hole was bored into the bowl above the break. The break leaving a "nub" or protuberance, which has evidently been worked at to reduce its size by means of rubbing down and having a circular cut around it. The bowl was bored into the original stem hole, which being broken through leaves a perforation through the present base, which would be "plugged" in use. The tail of the lizard is broken off too.



Mus. No. 99.

The body of the lizard is long and slender with the legs embracing the bowl, a portion of the body is completely separated from the bowl for about $\frac{5}{8}$ inches at the belly and is raised away from the bowl $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. There is a long incision down the back for nearly its full length. The head is a mere "nub" separated from the shoulders by a nick and from the bowl by another nick. No features are shown. The head may have been damaged and then ground down again.

Though the rather long legs are well shown, no feet or claws appear.

The bowl, which is slightly rectangular at the top, shows gouge marks in side. Has been smoked recently.

Present perpendicular height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Depth, back to front, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Width, side to side, 1 inch. Diameter of bowl orifice, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and of secondary stem hole, $\frac{5}{16}$ inch.

Surface polished, and shows some tool marks. All workmanship on this pipe appears to be aboriginal.

The long forelegs and broad shoulders give the upper part of the back a slightly human appearance. The encircling of a break by an incision all round

is also noted in the Headless Bird pipe from Somerville Township, page 45, Report 1913, and No. 9806 of this paper.

Pipe, Museum No. 17,139, Figure 10, page 49, Report 1898, also page 28, Notes on the sites of Huron villages, Township of Tay, Simcoe County, by A. F. Hunter, belongs to the T. F. Milne collection in the Museum and comes from the Bell Farm, Lot 76, Concession 1, Tiny Township, Simcoe County, Ontario. This pipe is of darker soapstone and is a more finely finished and a better specimen than the proceeding one.

The animal represented is probably a bear as it has no tail. The legs are shorter than those of the last specimen and merge more directly into the bowl. Feet or claws not shown. Head is very small projecting but a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above outside edge of bowl. A face being depicted thereon looks slightly human, though it is hard to tell what animal it represents as it is flat with only eyes and nose roughly designated; the face being slightly broader than long being $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{5}{16}$ inches.

The body is separated from the bowl by an oval space of $\frac{5}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The buttocks being separated from the bowl by a deep nick. There is one long slight incision from top of head to nearly end of back, also one on each side from the shoulder down. *Anus* denoted by slight nick.

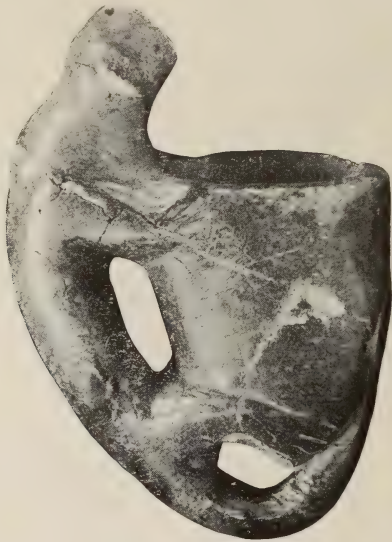


Mus. No. 17,139.

Perpendicular height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Depth, back to front, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Width, side to side, $\frac{15}{16}$ inch. Body not so slender as previous specimen. Bowl more rectangular. Inside diameter, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; shows gouge marks. Stemhole, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Bowl, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Surface of pipe very finely polished and shows few tool marks or scratches. There is a slight projection on the bottom immediately below the stemhole that is perforated from back to front for suspension purposes or else to more firmly fasten the stem to pipe. This pipe is essentially aboriginal in conception and execution, and is a very fine specimen of aboriginal work.

Pipe Museum No. 25579, Fig. 7, p. 53, Report 1903 is more pretentious, and of a bolder design than either of the two preceding specimens. This pipe is of a mottled dark grey soapstone and comes from the graveyard on the Walker Farm, lot 10, con. 3, Onondaga Township, Brant County, associated with the white stone pipes and European relics. Quoting Mr. Boyle, p. 53, above report. "Perhaps the creature intended to be represented on Figure 7 is a lizard, but in support of this supposition there are only the elongated body and tail, and the whole may be merely a conventionalized form. The material is steatite of very poor quality, and so far as the workmanship is concerned there is nothing to indicate the use of any but primitive tools. The bowl is a flattened oval, the cavity of which is as smoothly finished as the outer surface."

Dimensions, perpendicular height, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches; bowl orifice 1 inch by $1\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch, depth 1 inch, stem hole $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter.

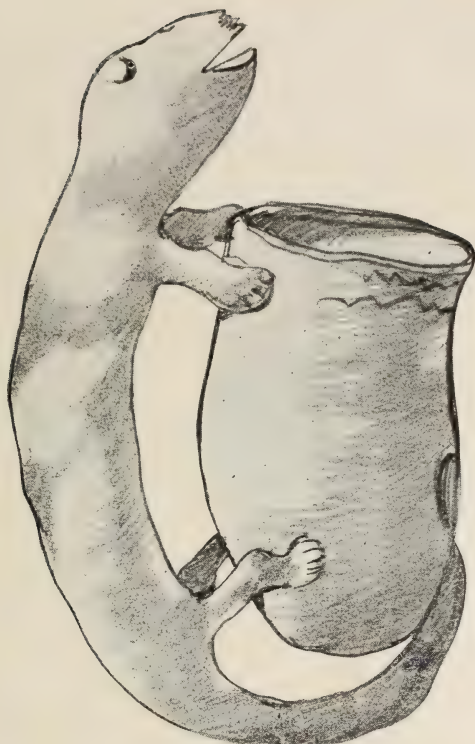


Mus. No. 25,579.

The lizard is very long in proportion to bowl, the head projects at present $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch above bowl, and has a portion broken off leaving only right ear and eye; the body tapers gradually from the shoulder to the tip of tail which passes around the base of the pipe ending at the stemhole. The body is separated from the bowl by an oval space between the fore and hind legs, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch by $\frac{1}{8}$ in size, and by an irregular shaped hole between the hind legs and the tail. The legs are "en bloc" in pairs, and of uneven length merging into the pipe bowl, claws or feet being designated by several slight irregular cuts in each case.

This pipe though having several flaws, has the surface well polished, and shows but few tool marks, and is another good specimen of aboriginal workmanship. The animals of these stemless lizard pipes are on the side of the bowl opposite to the stem hole, or on the side that is farthest away from the smoker. Though they project over the brim sometimes, as if looking at the smoker.

These stemless effigy pipes of this class appear to me to be absolutely aboriginal in design and workmanship. It is much easier to bore a large stem hole in the bowl for a reed or wooden stem than to bore a small stem hole in a long stone stem.



Jefferson Co., N.Y.

This stemless lizard pipe is in the New York State Museum and is from Jefferson County, N. Y., date 1895, collected by Mr. Twining. We are indebted to Mr. A. C. Parker, State Archæologist, N. Y., for drawing and data.

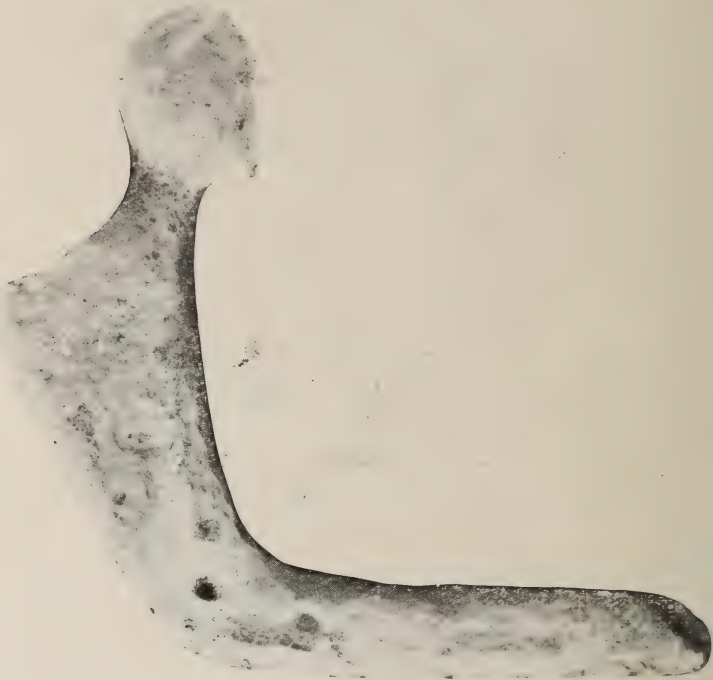
The pipe is more vase shaped than the ones just described, but it may be remarked that vase shaped pipes are common in the Province of Ontario, especially in this district, east of Lake Simcoe. Approximate height of pipe $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The legs and feet are given in better detail than the preceding specimens, and each leg is separate from the others. The spaces between the pipe and lizard are also much larger. Material and other data not furnished.



Huron Co., Ont.

This fine specimen of a lizard on an elongated ovoid bowl comes from Huron County, Ontario. Material red sandstone. (Perhaps Nottawasaga sandstone as I have seen pipes and fragments of pipes of that material). Is figured and described by F. C. Alkire in *Popular Science* of June, 1901.

The effigy in this case clings close to the bowl leaving no apertures. Dimensions not given.



Mus. No. 94.

STEMMED EFFIGY PIPES.

Pipe, Museum No. 94. Came to the Museum through the York Pioneers collection and was presented to the York Pioneers in 1885 by Mr. John Perry. Was found near Lake Medad near Hamilton, Ontario, and is of soft whitish limestone, very much weathered and pitted. Dimensions, height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Stem broken at mouth piece, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches remain. Bowl, flaring slightly, has a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and a diameter of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Human head surmounting rim of bowl facing smoker. Features almost obliterated by weathering. Head seems to have been surmounted by a "bêret" shaped cap. Stem is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and stem hole $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

This pipe has not been figured before. The head projects $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches above bowl. See Fig. 38, p. 54, Report 1902, first paper on "Ontario Effigy Pipes in Stone" for human figure with "bêret" shaped cap.

Dr. R. B. Orr in letter of 5th Aug. 1914, states locality of pipe and how it came to the Museum.



Mus. No. 95.

Pipe, Museum No. 95, Fig. 18, p. 31, Report 1889, also Fig. 81, p. 35, Report 1890, is a white stone pipe from the Lotteridge Farm, near Hamilton, Ontario. The pipe is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $3\frac{3}{4}$ perpendicular height, with an animal's head on side of bowl facing smoker. The surface is very much weathered. The animal's head probably represents a bear, but is much weathered. The mouth is very distinct, ears and eyebrows being denoted. The mouthpiece (or proximal end of stem) is swelled out slightly larger than the adjoining stem. Bowl slightly flaring, is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter; inside measurement. Diameter of stem-hole $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. Bowl shows gouge marks, any outside surface marks of manufacture have been removed by weathering. Stem tapers down from $\frac{5}{8}$ inch at bowl to $\frac{7}{16}$ inch immediately in front of mouthpiece. This pipe is also from the York Pioneers collection in Provincial Museum.

See also Primitive Man in Ontario, Fig. 122, p. 53.



Mus. No. 9,806—side view.



Mus. No. 9,806—face view.

Pipe, Museum No. 9806, Fig. 5, p. 16, Report 1892 is a smaller one of same character. The stem being broken off, and break slightly rubbed over. Has an encircling cut above break. (This feature is also noted in the Somerville bird pipe, 2nd paper, and in stemless pipe No. 99 this paper.) A portion of bowl is broken off. A triangular human face on edge of bowl faces smoker, the head being surmounted by a cap, or else a head dress is denoted. Mouth, nose, and chin prominently denoted, the eyes not so well. There is a slight cut between the upper lip and nose running across the face from side to side, several long, slight marks on each side of face meet under the chin and run down the bowl turning off to left side. These may have been made by another person than the maker of the pipe at a later date. The surface is polished almost as good as some soapstone pipes. Material is a compact grey limestone. The pipe was presented to the Museum by Mr. W. O. Wright, of Collingwood, Ont. (in Tobacco Nation territory).

The inside diameter of bowl is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The inside of bowl shows marks of both drill and gouge. Diameter of stem hole $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, and may have been slightly enlarged after the stem was broken off to accommodate a reed or wooden stem. Altogether the pipe must have been a neat piece of aboriginal workmanship originally.



Mus. No. 10,554.

Pipe, Museum No. 10,554, Figure 15, page 29 Report 1891, also Figure 121, page 52, Primitive Man in Ontario, is another one of these slender white stone pipes with lizard effigy, taken from a grave at Lake Baptiste, Herschell Township, Hastings County, associated with European relics. This grave was supposed to be in an Ojibwa burying ground, see page 14, Report 1891. The pipe was found by a Mr. Archibald Riddel, who presented it to the Museum.

Dimensions, perpendicular height $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of which the head projects one inch above the bowl. Length of stem measured to outside of bowl $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The stem has a slight swelling for mouth-piece, and is rather flat on the sides where it joins the bowl, and has about the same width all through of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, whilst it is about $\frac{3}{4}$ deep (from top to bottom) at the bowl, it tapers down to a diameter of $\frac{7}{16}$ just before the mouth-piece. The surface of specimen is much weathered, more so on one side than the other.

The length of the lizard is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the tip of the tail to nose tip. The legs are more or less conventional and do not terminate in feet, no feet or claws being shown. The tail, being very slender, extends under the pipe for $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The body is long and slender having a slight ridge down the back. The muzzle is blunt, the mouth well defined. The eyes are deep small holes. There are slight traces of ears, having apparently been "weathered" off.

Diameter of stem hole $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch. Inside diameter of bowl $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, depth of bowl $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, being further drilled, with a small hole to meet the stem-hole. The position of the lizard is on the outside of the bowl with the head projecting above the rim with body and tail extending down the bowl and underneath stem, with the legs clasping the bowl. There is no orifice between the lizard's body and the bowl. Weight $3\frac{3}{4}$ oz. avoirdupois.

Pipe, Museum No. 25,553, see page 15 Report 1903. Comes from a graveyard on the Walker Farm, Lot 10, con. 3, Onondaga Township, Brant County, Ont., associated with European relics, and supposed to belong to a period, perhaps as recently as 1700-1750, by the late Prof. David Boyle, see page 94, Report 1903. This pipe, which has a human head, has not been figured before, and is of the same type and material, being of soft limestone with the surface not much weathered and where not weathered the surface has a nice smooth polish. This pipe is in very good condition.

Dimensions, perpendicular height $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, length of stem measured from outside of bowl, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter of stem $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at bowl, tapers down to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at extreme end, or mouth-piece. The mouth-piece but slightly expanded. Small bowl hole $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter gradually tapering down to the stem hole which has a diameter of $\frac{3}{16}$ inch. The head which projects a little more than an inch above the inside rim of the bowl faces smoker and has eyes nose and mouth well defined. The top of the head is flattened and plain. Weight $4\frac{1}{8}$ ounces.



Mus. No. 25,553.



Mus. No. 25,554.

Pipe, Museum No. 25,554, Figure 8, page 53, Report 1903, is another human headed white stone pipe from the graveyard on the Walker Farm, Onondaga Township (see previous pipe). This one has the longest stem of any stone pipe the writer has examined as yet. Present length $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, measured to outside of bowl along the line of stem hole. The reason why the writer measures this way is because some pipes have such a curve at the juncture of the stem and bowl that it is hard to tell where one ends or the other begins. This pipe is of the same material as the others though having a more yellowish tinge, resulting probably from having a more polished surface which has suffered very little from weathering.

Perpendicular height 4 inches, of which the head projects about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches above the inner rim and faces smoker. The head is surmounted by a cap of the "bêret" shape, or else the deep cut above the forehead, extending around to the back of the head pretty well on both sides, denotes a style of flat hair dressing, or a head dress. The face is damaged some, and the features are not very prominent or well designated. The mouth being a mere slit. The nose is gone, the eyes being the best represented, the ears are very slightly represented, being probably worn off.

The bowl is so carved as to show a portion of the back, with the conventionalized arms resting on the breast and being bent up under the chin as if supporting the head, the hands or fingers are not shown.

The bowl is rectangular in upper cross section. Inside measurement of orifice being $11/16$ by $13/16$ inches. Depth $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches to small hole drilled to meet the stem hole which is $3/16$ inch in diameter. The stem is $3/4$ inch in diameter at the bowl, tapering to $3/8$ inch at the mouth-piece. The end is damaged. The base of the pipe shows that the body was terminated there with slight indications of conventionalized legs. Under a glass the stem shows longitudinal striations of a polisher, whilst the exterior of the bowl shows other tool marks. Weight 6 ounces.

Somewhat similar pipes in clay have been observed. See Reports.



Mus. No. 25,578.

Pipe, Museum No. 25,578, Figure 9, page 54, Report 1903, is still another white stone stemmed pipe from a grave on the Walker Farm, with a human face in front of bowl facing away from the smoker. The top of the bowl above the

face is fashioned into a narrow brimmed flat-topped hat, giving the pipe a very modern look. The face is very well carved and the features are well marked and more rounded than usual; the nose is large, the mouth is small with raised lips, the eyes are deep, narrow slits, the ears are represented by slight oblong projections. The hair is denoted—or rather a method of hair dressing—beneath the hat on the side of the bowl towards the smoker. Each eye is encircled by a ring of small dots. The forehead is broad and the chin is deep and well shown. The stem is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and has a diameter of $\frac{9}{16}$ inch at the bowl tapering to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in front of the swelling of the mouth-piece. The stem hole is $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter. Inside diameter of the bowl orifice $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Depth of bowl 1 inch to where it is bored with a small hole to meet the stem hole; this method is also shown in other pipes. The bowl shows striæ of a drill, weight $2\frac{1}{8}$ ounces.

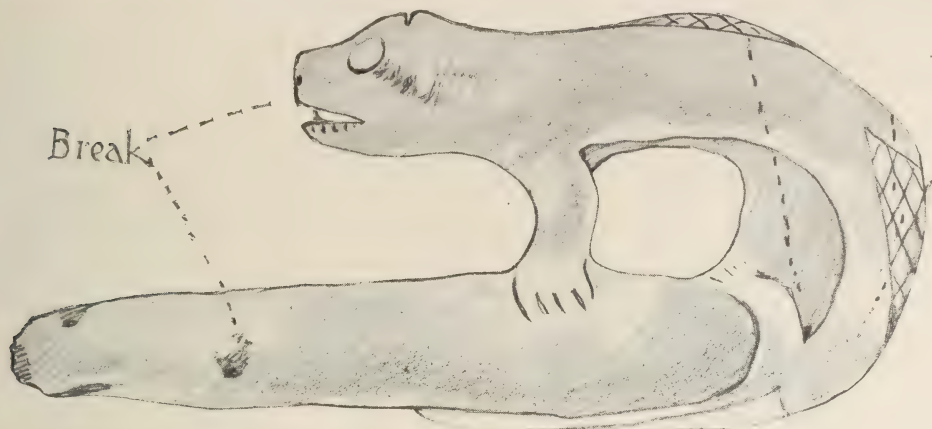
Perpendicular height $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The surface is nicely polished and very little weathered. The late Professor Boyle remarks, page 54, Report 1903, concerning this pipe, "one seems to see more of the European in Figure 9 than in the preceding example. To some extent this may be owing to the head dress, but a close examination of the workmanship points to a style of art that is not Indian. This is more clearly observable where a full face view is taken. Looked at in this way, too, it can be seen that although the workmanship may have been performed subject to the white man's influence, the representation is undoubtedly that of some Indian, for surrounding each eye is a circular arrangement of small dots extending from nose to ear, and from middle of forehead to the middle of the cheek, in outline, which in all probability corresponds to the fashion of face paintings adopted by the owner of the pipe."

Referring to these last three pipes. Mr. Boyle also remarks, page 52, Report 1903, "Numerous articles of white man's make were found associated with the stone specimens in these Onondaga graves, but unfortunately we now have no means of knowing whether the graves were all of one period, or of different periods, or whether each grave or only some of the graves contained objects of European origin. Other pipes from the same burial places bear marks that are usually regarded as evidences of European contact; these (pipes) are of a soft white stone scarcely any harder than the indurated clay found near this city (Toronto) and used in the manufacture of terra cotta work. The origin of this material has long been a source of wonder to some of us, and I have for some time been inclined to regard it as stalagmitic."

Mr. W. J. Wintenberg, of the Victoria Memorial Museum staff, Ottawa, Ont., furnishes a sketch and data of this unique lizard pipe, in which the upper part of the lizard is bent over the stem resting on its front legs, which are separate from each other. His description is as follows:

"Animal effigy stone pipe from Lake Medad, Wentworth County, Ont., made of veined yellowish soapstone polished. Catalogue No. VIII-F-80.559, Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Ont. It is $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches high, and its extreme width at bowl is $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches. The eyes and nostrils are indicated by holes. The ears are slight projections; the lower lip is notched. There is a shallow longitudinal groove about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch long and $\frac{3}{16}$ wide along the chin. The toes of the forefeet are indicated by short upright notches, the toes of the hind feet are also faintly shown. On the side opposite the one shown, by oblique

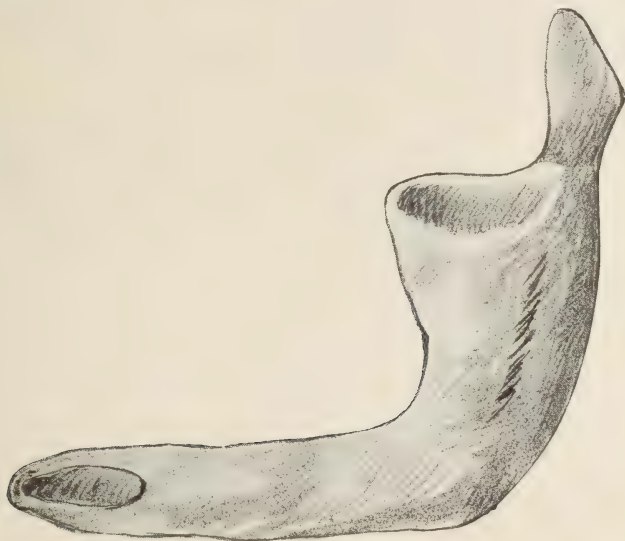
lines coming together at the top, thus M. The back is triangular in cross section. Bowl hole a little more than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter and about $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches deep. Triangular spaces filled with cross hatching on back above bowl hole, behind bowl



Cat. No. VIII.—F 8,559, Vic. Mem. Mus.

hole, and on tail. Slight breaks on stem, head, and bowl. Stem notched for teeth."

This is the first long stemmed pipe of this type made of steatite, from Canada noticed by author.



Cat. No. VIII.—F 8,551, Vic. Mem. Mus.

Mr. Wintenberg also furnishes sketch and data of another Wentworth County lizard long stemmed pipe in the Victoria Memorial Museum: "Made of soft limestone, much weathered, from Barton Township, Wentworth County, Catalogue No. VIII-F-8,551. It is 3 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ high and $\frac{7}{8}$ in diameter across bowl. No trace of legs, stem broken, bowl hole conical $\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ deep."



Cat. No. VIII.—F 8,552, Vic. Mem. Mus.

Mr. Wintenburg also furnishes sketch and data of another long-stemmed, white-stone, lizard pipe from the shore of Lake Baptiste, Herschell Township, Hastings County, Ontario, now in the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa.

“Much of the polished surface is scaled off. The legs are still plain on the side shown in the outline sketch. The projection intended for ears still recognizable, but the head otherwise badly weathered. Length, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Height, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Diameter of bowl, about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Diameter of bowl aperture, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Depth, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Tail along bottom faint. Catalogue No. VIII-F-8552, Victoria Memorial Museum (Hirschfelder collection).

THE BEAVERTON STEMMED LIZARD PIPE.

This fine specimen was owned by Mr. George Proctor of Beaverton in 1902. Was found by him on the east shore of Lake Simcoe near Beaverton, Ontario, now known as Ethel Park. Length of stem from bowl to mouth-piece, 2 inches. Height of bowl, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Height of projected head above bowl, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Thickness through top of bowl from side to side, 1 inch, from back to front, $\frac{3}{16}$ inches.

The broad, triangular, frog shaped head has projected eyes at the corners. The mouth is defined by a scratch. The forelegs are clasping the top of the bowl. The hind legs are extended along sides of stem and the tail extends underneath stem to nearly the mouth-piece. Length of lizard, about $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Cavity of



Beaverton Lizard Pipe.

bowl conical. There are some slight scratches on the surface. Material a limestone or lithographing stone (the latter material occurs as drift in this neighborhood). The extremities of forelegs expand into feet, but the hindlegs are cut off square at the ankles and no hind feet are represented. The tail extends straight as is the usual way, and is neatly worked. The surface of the pipe is smooth but not polished. I doubt if material would take a good polish. (From notes taken in 1902 by the author.) Mr. A. F. Hunter, of Barrie, in a letter of 26th March, 1902, remarks about this pipe: "In the picture (photo) of the lizard pipe the natural creases of the stone show pretty well. I am of the opinion this pipe is intended for an alligator. The granular markings on the stone are just like alligator scales, and the material was probably selected on this account. No other kind of lizard has a hide marked in this way. It is, in my opinion, another case of fitness in the choice of stone for the work intended." This pipe has not been brought to public notice before, and is the only one, so far, that has come to the author's notice, that shows projected eyes.

THE NOVA SCOTIA STEMMED LIZARD PIPE.

This pipe is described by Mr. Harry Piers in his "Relics of the Stone Age in Nova Scotia," Vol. IX. Transactions of Nova Scotia Institute of Science, 1896, Figure 96, plate 3, and pages 52-55, from which the following extracts are taken: "The pipe is owned by the Hon. W. J. Almon, M.D., of Halifax. The circumstances of its discovery are as follows: In 1870 an upturned copper kettle was unearthed by Mr. John J. Withrow in a piece of woodland to the westward of Upper Rawdon and within ten rods of the line of an old French trail from Shubenacadie to Newport, Hants County. The kettle was about eighteen inches or two feet under the surface. Beneath it were found this stone pipe, two iron tomahawks, five or six iron implements much rusted, about seven dozen oval blue beads, large size, a beaver tooth; no human bones. These relics were obtained by J. W. Onsley, of Windsor, from whom Dr. Almon obtained the pipe. The lizard is placed with its ventral surface on that side of the bowl farthest away from smoker. The fore and hind legs clasp the bowl while the long tail lies upon lower side of stem. The broad head extends up beyond rim of bowl. Two dots at the extremity of the somewhat pointed snout represent the nostrils. The mouth is closed and reaches around to side of head beneath the eyes. The latter are represented by large well defined circular cavities. Across the back of the neck appear a row of five elliptical cavities, their greatest length being in the direction of length of body. The long forelegs are bent upwards at right angles and the toes rest on the side of the bowl's rim. Incised lines divide the forefeet into rather long toes, seven of which are on the right foot. The hind legs are shorter, slightly broader and are gradually lost in the contour of the bowl, without any indications of toes. A longitudinal line extends from the thigh to the vicinity of the hind foot. A round hole about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter is drilled from side to side of bowl at the ventral surface of the lizard and just anterior to the hind legs. This hole was probably used for suspension purposes. The rim of the bowl is decorated on top by groups of from four to seven incised radiating lines. The bowl is nearly circular and is 1 inch in diameter, tapering downwards for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, where it is suddenly constricted to about the size of a lead pencil, extending further nearly an inch until it meets the stemhole. The total depth of bowl equals nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. One side of cavity is continuous with the neck. Length of stem to side of bowl nearest smoker nearly 5 inches. Diameter of mouthpiece .4 of an inch, and at the further portion near the bowl a trifle more than an inch. Diameter of perforations at mouth end is .28 inches. The bowl rises 1.80 inches above stem. Thickness of bowl at thinnest part .17 inch. Taken generally the whole pipe may be said to be about 7 inches long, but from mouth piece to tip of snout it is 7.60 inches.

The entire specimen is in a very excellent state of preservation and without a flaw. Material fine gray stone different from any found in Province (N.S.). It bears a fine polish. A short tube of wood may have served as a mouthpiece, as no toothmarks are observable upon the stem.

It is a unique specimen in this part of the Dominion and is considered not to be the work of Micmacs, but probably came into Nova Scotia as a trophy of war or else of trade."

The fact of this pipe having these slots on its neck connects it with the effigy pipe makers of the Iroquois-Huron districts, in which the use of slots in effigy pipes of stone is a pronounced feature.

The figure of this pipe is given actual size. The total length of lizard being about 7 inches.



Nova Scotia Lizard Pipe.

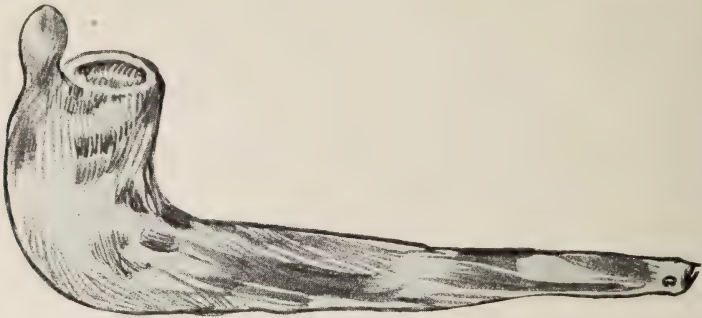
The pipe is deposited in the Provincial Museum of Nova Scotia, at Halifax, as Accession No. 389.

Mr. Harry Piers, curator of above Museum, in letters of 12th March, 1914, and 4 Sept., 1914, gives the weight 11 oz. and the material as a light gray stone, very fine grained, either pipestone (?) or a rock closely resembling it. Pipe highly polished.

DR. C. RAU'S LIZARD PIPE.

The description and figure of Dr. Rau's pipe is from Smithsonian Contribution to Knowledge, Vol. XXII, No. 287, Washington, 1876, cut 192, in his "Archæological collections of the United States Nat. Mus."

Note on above by Dr. Rau: "Some of these . . . exhibit elegant outlines, almost reminding one of a cornucopia. The length of the neck in some of the specimens and their narrow bore seem to indicate that they were smoked without separate stems, like the common clay pipes now in use, in which the bowl and stem are united (continuous). A very beautiful, highly polished, steatite pipe of



Pennsylvania Lizard Pipe—by Dr. C. Rau.

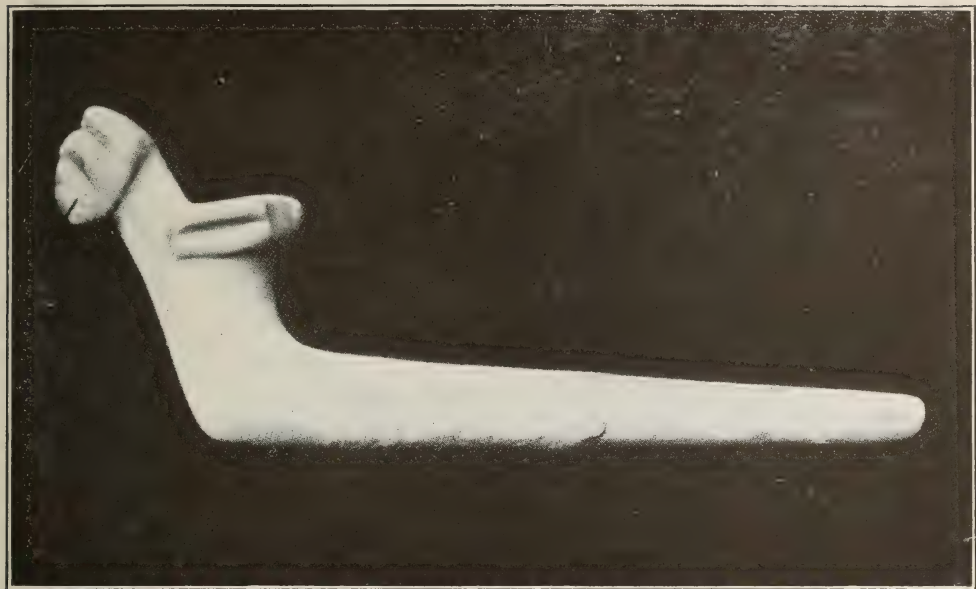
the collection carved in imitation of a lizard (Figure 192, Pennsylvania). The straight neck or stem apparently forms the animal's tail, and its toes are indicated by incised lines."

Mr. A. F. Hunter, in letter of March 26th, 1914, says: "The art of engraving at the time (1876) this cut was made was not advanced enough to bring out the incised lines indicating the lizard toes."

Length of this pipe is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The wood engraving of the pipe by Rau is very poor and leaves one in doubt as to whether the legs and tail of the lizard have been much worn down or only slightly delineated.

This is the second steatite, long stemmed pipe noted so far, of this type.

We are indebted also to Mr. H. Piers, letter 25th March, 1914, and Mr. W. J. Wintenburg, letter 23rd March, 1914, for information re this pipe.



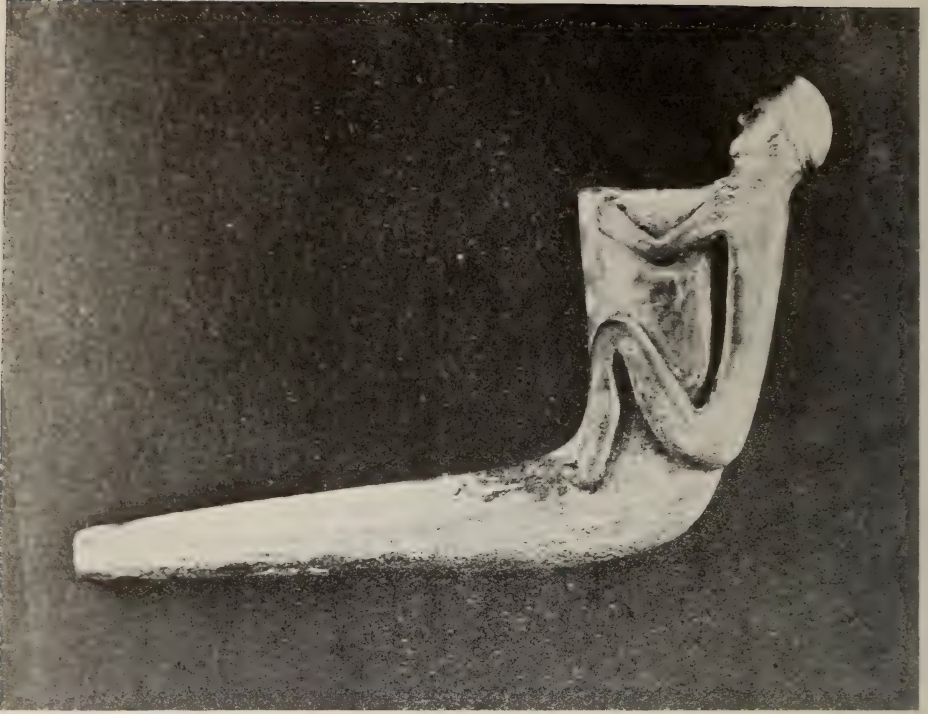
Iroquois Pipe—Pennsylvania.

IROQUOIS PIPE.

Dr. T. B. Stewart, of Lock Haven, Penn., has one of these long-stemmed pipes from the Susquehanna Valley, supposed to be of Iroquois origin, material clay slate of a light drab color, identified by the Smithsonian Institution. The pipe is very highly polished and is 6 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ high. The stem is round and the bowl has greatest diameter from side to side. The head surmounting bowl probably represents a horned owl. The *Archæological Bulletin*, June, 1911, Vol. 2, No. 3, page 78, says: "The character of the head is somewhat doubtful in profile, as much like a fish as anything, but a front view shows two short ears, and it very likely represents some animal's head, or perhaps a bird head."

The square portion of the top of the bowl with groove is a Huron-Iroquois design and occurs in clay pipes even in this section (Victoria County, Ont.)

The pipe was found in a grave, Oct., 1909, near a large village site at Big Island, two miles east of Lock Haven.



Human Figure Pipe—side. Grand Island, Niagara River, N.Y.



Face View.



Back View.

HUMAN FIGURE, LONG-STEMMED PIPE. (BUFFALO, N.Y.)

This pipe was taken from Grave 27, Van Son Farm, north end of Grand Island, N.Y. (Niagara River), by Mr. Frederick Houghton. With it were glass beads and a bone comb, see page 383, Vol. 9, No. 3 Bulletin, Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, Mr. Houghton's article entitled "Indian Occupancy of the Niagara Frontier." In a letter of June 17, 1914, Mr. Houghton says this is undoubtedly Neuter.

The photographs of this pipe were furnished by Mr. Wm. L. Bryant, custodian of Museum, Buff. Soc. Nat. Sci., who says, in a letter of June 23, 1914, that "on the back (of effigy) there are incised lines evidently indicating a tattooed ornament."

This pipe is figured on Plate 3, Figure 137, Vol. 9, No. 3 Buff. Soc. Nat. Sci. Bulletin, and on page 316 it is described as being a beautiful carved marble pipe, was excavated with a number of skeletons and relics, both European and native, from a knoll on the Van Son Farm, in July, 1909.

The effigy holds the bowl between its arms and legs. The latter being acutely bent at the knee, with the head thrown slightly back.



Wooden Lizard Pipe—Victor, N.Y.



Probable appearance of pipe when new.

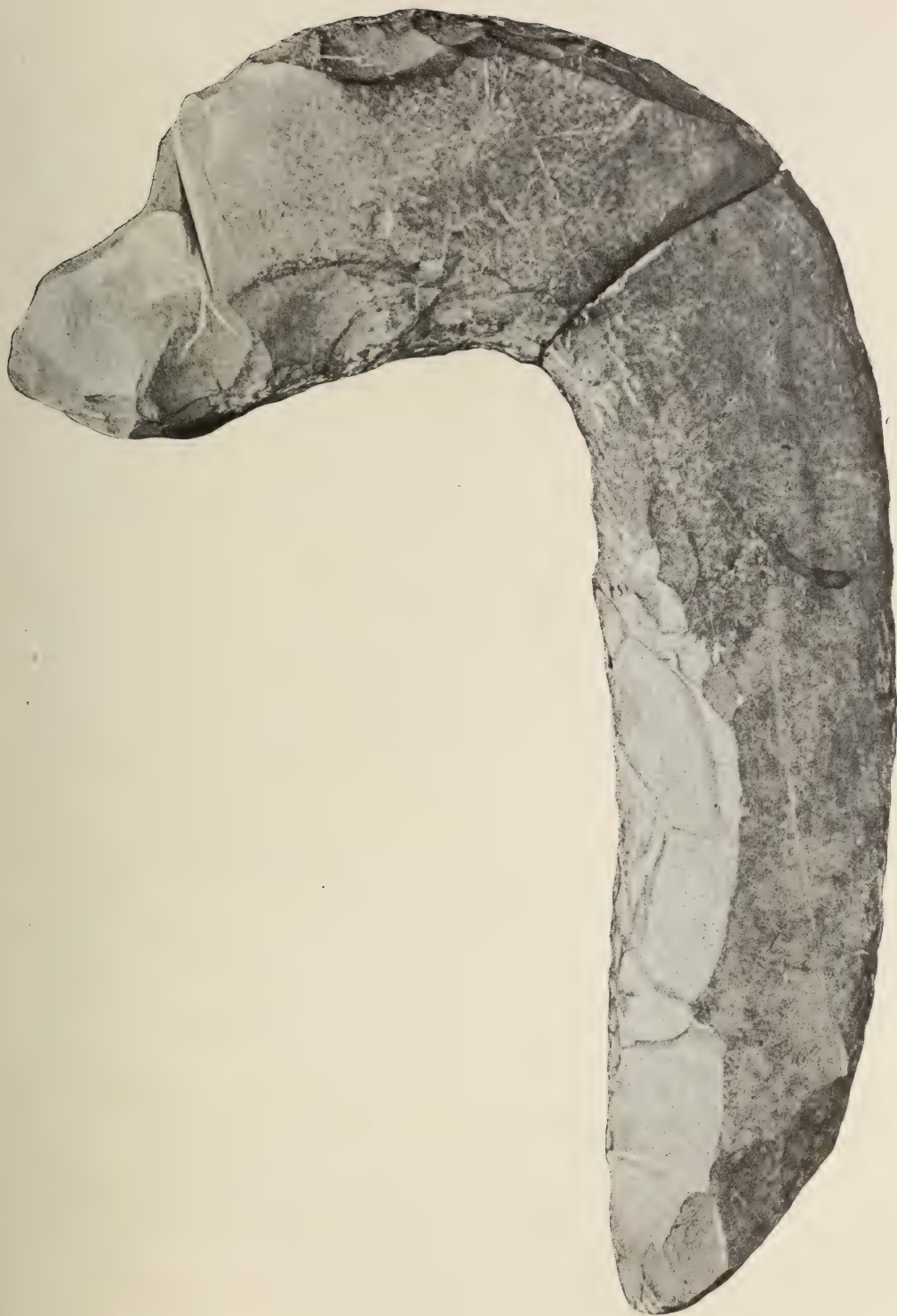
WOODEN LIZARD PIPE.

This pipe was taken by Mr. Fred Houghton from Grave No. 13, of the Seneca town of Ganagora (1681), in Victor, Ontario County, N.Y., associated with metal tools—see page 437, "The Seneca Nation from 1655-1687," by Fred Houghton, Vol. 10, No. 2 Bulletin, Buff. Soc. Nat. Sci. Also letters from Mr. Houghton, Jan. 14 and June 19, 1914.

Mr. H. R. Howland, Supt. Buff. Soc. Nat. Sci., in letter of 16th June, 1914, says: "The bowl is of wood lined with brass, and small pieces of brass are inserted for decoration, as shown in the drawing."

Mr. Howland had a drawing made showing what the probable appearance of the pipe was when it was new, which was photographed, also the actual remnants of the pipe itself were photographed, both photographs being reproduced here.

Mr. Howland elsewhere remarks that Ganagora was a Seneca village destroyed by the Marquis de Denonville in 1687, and that it was probably the Jesuit Mission of St. Jacques, and that the Senecas had been in contact with trader influence since 1657, also that he had never before seen a lizard figure in connection with Iroquois influence. This pipe shows that the lizard idea survived to a later date, and is introduced here for that purpose. In Mr. Houghton's letter of June 14th, 1914, he describes this wooden pipe as being preserved by the brass lining of the bowl. The lizard was well shown as crawling up over the pipe bowl, its tail lying along the stem. This pipe is in the museum of the Buff. Soc. Nat. Sci.



Mus. No. 9,801.

Specimen Museum, No. 9,801, Figure 2, page 49, Report 1903, is undoubtedly one of these long-stemmed pipes in process of manufacture, of which Mr. Boyle says, pp. 48-49, Report 1903: "There can be no doubt that this unfinished piece of work, Figure 2, was intended to be a pipe, and there is just as much certainty that the workman's purpose was to model some kind of animal's head on edge of bowl overlooking stem. It requires only a slight examination to conclude that before any work was done on this piece of limestone it was in pebble form, perhaps sufficiently irregular in outline to suggest the bowl and stem of a pipe, but, in any case, just a water-worn stone. Notwithstanding the extremely rough nature of the chipping an enormous amount of work has been performed, too, in a purely primitive way; on this specimen there is not a mark to indicate the use of any tools other than those of stone. Some of the flakes were very large, as may be seen by the scars on the diagram, and it may have been an attempt to strike off one of these that caused the fracture at the neck of the stem.

The pieces were found a hundred or more feet apart, and one piece a long time after the other. The former circumstance is suggestive of some "temper" on the part of the man whose unlucky blow spoiled his work.

For this instructive specimen we are indebted to Mr. W. G. Wright, who found it in the Township of Nottawasaga.

The saw-cut near the top of the intended bowl, and which extends nearly as far round as the other side, was clearly made with some cherty or other silicious tool, perhaps only a flake, either held directly in the hand, or in some way attached to a handle. If, then, we regard the quality of the stone, the character of the workmanship, the intention to make a carved pipe, and the design of forming some kind of figure on the bowl, we have all the conditions of a primitive nature that we may, and do usually suppose, accompanied a purely paleolithic method of working, and it is difficult to conceive an Indian workman proceeding in his simple way to form a pipe in imitation of some European model, as has recently been asserted he did."

This large and massive specimen may be said to be in the primary stage of chipping, as it shows a good deal of the natural surface on both sides, and was evidently in its original form one of those large flat, oval limestone pebbles that occur in places throughout the country.

Dimensions— $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, measured from tip of stem to outside of bowl; perpendicular height, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches were evidently intended for the head. The specimen has almost a uniform thickness of $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The depth of bowl back to front $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The thickness of stem from top to bottom about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. One can judge the amount of work necessary to trim this pebble down to make a long, slender-stemmed pipe and bore the stem hole. Looking at the specimen one would think that it takes more work and care to complete the stem than the bowl. It is somewhat of a mystery to me yet how the stem holes can be bored in these pipes, though I have heard of half a dozen primitive ways. Material light gray limestone, seemingly non-stratified. There are no evidences of pecking or polishing, the specimen showing only primary chipping and sawing. The natural surface on both sides of pipe being smooth, as if water-worn. Weight 1 lb. 2 oz. Avoir., which no doubt would be much reduced when pipe was completed, probably 50 per cent.

NOTES

Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Beauchamp, on p. 170, *American Antiquarian*, Vol. XII, No. 3, 1890, in an article called "Comparison of Relics of Ontario and New York," speaks of two curious slender "white stone" pipes, very slender for stone—a head projecting from rear of bowl—and are much like some of the larger clay pipes in form, differing only in material; one is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the other $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches from tip to tip. The former was found in Hamilton, Ont., and the other at Lake Medad. These may be the two first long-stemmed pipes figured in this paper.

F. W. Waugh, p. 76, Report 1902, in "Neutral Village Sites in Brant County," mentions several pipes of light-colored stone having long, slender stems and bowls, and figures carved on the front—one, a small stone pipe, had a lizard-like animal clasping the bowl, described as coming from an ossuary on site 5, Walker's Farm, lot 10, con. 2, Onondaga Township, and puts the age of this site 250 years or more, as the Neutrals were wiped out by 1652 or 1653. White man's relics (of metal) were found in ossuary. These are the pipes figured and described in this paper as coming from the Walker Farm.

In reply to a query *re* effigy pipes as regards modern Western Indians, Mr. H. C. Fish, Curator of State Historical Society, Bismarck, North Dakota, in letter of 14th May, 1914, says: "With our Indians out here these different effigy pipes are not the representation of different animals, or to represent man, but they are the animal soul or man soul. They are the suggestion of the great animal or man soul, or the conception of the inner life rather than the effigy of any particular animal or man. To our Missouri Indians it is rather psychic than material."

Letter of April 17th, 1914: "We do not have in the museum any pipes with the lizard effigy. The lizard is very uncommon out here. . . . and I suppose they (the Indians) would use in their carvings and symbols those things which were common with the country."

Letter of April 22nd, 1914: "This morning Red Bear and Young Hawk, with their interpreter, were in the office, and I asked them about the old pipes which were carved in the olden days. They said that they carved the deer head, the elk head, the horse head, the buffalo head, the wolf, the bear holding the pipe bowl in its arms, and they used the snake for the stem of the pipe. They had never seen any pipes with the lizard on, and did not know what the lizard was; that the men carved the pipes to suit the individual tastes, to show the totem of the tribe and to give homage to the Great Spirit for food and game. These Indians were of the Arikara tribe at Berthold, northwest of here."

In answer to a query *re* effigy pipes, Mr. A. McG. Beede, a missionary who has been with the Sioux many years (32), in letter of April 16th, 1914, states: "As to effigy pipes, if you find one (fish or lizard) in Missouri or the Dakotas (or still further southeast), be sure it was imported. On pipes and canes (?) the snake is common (or part of a snake). Formerly rattle-snakes were far east of the Missouri, but lizards were seldom seen; elks and buffalo were used by the Western Sioux, and bears (instead of buffalo) by the Middle Sioux. Fish were sometimes, but not often, on articles of Missouri River Indians (Middle Sioux, Mandans, Hidatsa, and Arikara). I never saw any tendency to fish or lizard ornamentation among the Assiniboines. These ornaments seem to coincide with the creatures in the country of a people. The names of persons show the same tendency; for instance, the Middle Sioux and other Missouri River Indians have 'Bear' as a name, which is replaced by 'Bull' (Buffalo) in Western Sioux."

Clarence B. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa., in letter of May 11th, 1914, does not know of any lizard pipes from Pennsylvania, or from the South.

W. C. Mills, Curator Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio, in a letter of June 10, 1914, remarks that they can duplicate almost any of the pipes mentioned in 2nd paper, Report 1913, but for the most part they are much larger, and somewhat different in character, and that a pipe was lately found at Newark, Licking County, Ohio, which is similar to the bear pipe on p. 41, Report 1913, but is remarkable in this, that it is a human effigy pipe; over the head of the effigy is placed the head of a wolf or a bear, showing that it was a head-dress. (Note by Author: This fact also occurs on a small, oblong, soapstone pipe from Bexley Township, Victoria County, Ont., having a human face surmounted by an animal's head; see Report 1906, page 26, Fig. 12.) They have a few lizard pipes in Ohio, and also the lizard effigy is found on some pottery; see Report on Gartner Mound and Village Site, by Mills.

J. H. Paarmann, Curator Davenport Academy of Science, Davenport, Iowa, in letter of 15th June, 1914, states that they have none of the types of effigy pipes under discussion (2nd and 3rd papers) in their museum.

Referring to Bird Pipe, Fig. 103, Bull. Polished Stone, N. Y. State Museum, which is reproduced on page 64, Report 1913, and also in "Comparisons of Relics of Ontario and New York," in which Mr. Beauchamp says on page 169, No. 3, Vol. XII, *American Antiquarian*, 1890: "I made a drawing of a fine bird pipe from the Oneida River, New York, the material being stone, the crested bird resembling a woodpecker. . . . I was gratified to find its counterpart in Toronto, although in a battered condition. There could be no doubt of their being made by the same hand, but like many other stone pipes this was done after the introduction of iron tools." Mr. A. C. Parker, N. Y. State Archæologist, remarks in a letter of 20th June, 1914: "I note that you cite Dr. Beauchamp's view that the best pipe of this sort that he has seen seems to be of modern manufacture. At present we have this pipe in our museum, and I have studied it with some care. There is nothing about it which would indicate the use of steel implements as far as my opinion has weight. The pipe is nicely worked, but all the incisions might easily have been done with a sharp flint, as experiment will show. The drilling for the stem hole and bowl are both conical, just as the apparently older forms are, but this drilling seems to have been smoothed with some fine abrasive and later polished. I am thus inclined to take issue with Dr. Beauchamp in his belief that the pipe is of modern manufacture and am inclined to believe that the doctor would be willing to admit that his statement was debateable."

Also referring to the Silverheels Owl Pipe, p. 62, Report 1913, which is from a site stated to be Eriean, Mr. Parker in same letter further explains: "Referring to my statement about the Silverheels owl pipe from Brant Township, Erie County, N.Y., Mr. Harrington and myself, after a considerable debate, involving field research, came to the conclusion that the site and the greater portion of the artifacts were not Erie but probably the remains of a Seneca settlement, made after the destruction of the Eries. At the time our original excavation was conducted neither one of us had the extensive field experience to draw upon in forming our conclusions that we now have; thus the owl pipe we have concluded was interred by Seneca hands. . . . My investigations lead me to believe that pipes of this character are Iroquoian, or, as might be better termed Huron-Iroquois. I have never found one of these pipes, or even a fragment of one, on a purely Algonkin site. The Algonkin pipes are entirely different and few if any ever rise to effigy forms, except the more modern forms, which are known by such names as 'Micmacs,' etc."

After quoting Mr. Parker as per above, it is only fair to quote also from Mr. Beauchamp, referring to the sketches reproduced in the 2nd paper on effigy stone pipes in 1913 Report in particular, and to this class of effigy pipes in general. Letter of 25th June, 1914, says: "If I had supposed my drawings were to be reproduced I would have been more exact in details. They are correct in form and markings, but borings are not made exactly circular, nor did I shade them so as to show the exact minor curves. I am inclined to modify my opinions of age for several reasons; the sharpness of boring can be accounted for and is perhaps no sharper at the surface than in many ceremonial objects. The material is a strong point, for while not invariably of ornamental slate, some are made of choice specimens of that, naturally inclining me to place them with the banner stones, amulets, gorgets and tubes of quite early date. Perhaps a yet stronger point here is that they never have been found here, according to my experience, on any distinctly Iroquois side. Mr. Parker (page 67, Report 1913) speaks of their occurring side by side with Iroquois clay pipes, which strikes me as merely a general statement. On camp sites I find several periods represented, but not in villages and forts. There is one striking difference between these and the early clay pipe—in the latter the face is usually toward the smoker; in the latter it is always the reverse. This, of course, would imply a distinct period, early or late. In regard to the lizard type, in its broad sense I have seen about a dozen here (N. Y. State), all but two of clay."

Mr. Christopher Wren, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, Curator of Archæology, Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., in reply to query *re* effigy pipes, states in a letter of June 19th, 1914: "We find nothing here, so far as I know, in the line of pipes which at all resembles the designs of those you illustrate (Report 1913). . . . Some fine soapstone pipes are found here with animal figures or the human head and face on them, . . . the lizard is a favorite figure on such pipes."

Again in letter of July 1st, 1914, in response to further inquiries: "I know of no pipes in this region (Wyoming Valley, Pa.), showing the entire human figure. Pipes with the human face (portrait pipes) are occasionally found here, but may be called very rare. I have seen a few of them made of soapstone, and more commonly of clay."

In discussing the use of the human figure as an embellishment by the Indians, Arthur C. Parker expressed the opinion that they refrained from doing so, perhaps, because of their peculiar ideas that a representation of any living animal took on some of the characteristics of the things copied, and might be hurtful to the original."

Mr. Alanson Skinner, Assistant Curator American Museum Natural History, New York, N.Y., in reply to queries regarding effigy pipes and lizard pipes, in letters of September 9th and October 6th, 1914, says that they have not a single pipe of the effigy type described in Report 1913, from either the United States or Canada, in their collection, and that they do not find this type at all in the territory of the New York Coastal Algonkin, and that none of their clay and stone animal pipes from Central New York fall into the described types; also that they have no lizard pipes from either side of the border.

Mr. Jas. A. Branegan, Philadelphia, Pa., letter 24th November, 1914, says that they have nothing like these pipes in Pennsylvania, which I take to mean not in the part that he has archæological knowledge of.

Mr. A. McG. Beede, Hekton, N.D., in a letter of Jan. 12th, 1915, states as follows: "The statements made to you by me at first regarding effigy pipes were too cautious and restricted. The Hunk-pa-ti Sioux, living along the Missouri, had plenty of lizard, alligator pipes in the old times. The Teton Sioux had these to some extent, but I am not yet certain whether they made them themselves or purchased them from the Hunk-pa-ti. Yesterday an old Indian woman said she had seen, in old times, deer femur bone pipes with lizards carved on them. I never saw such pipes. I have found an ashwood calumet old pipe with a lizard carved on it, and painted. . . . At a later date came the bear and buffalo effigy pipes. And then pipes with horses and mules on them—the mule and his rider being one person in the carving."

